

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NOV. 1871

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1741.

It has been a Notion often inculcated both for good and bad Purposes, that at the Returns of certain Periods there is a Kind of Likeness in Men's Humours, and in the Course of Events. Thus the Deliverance we receiv'd in 1588 from the Spanish Invasion, was held to prefigure a like Success in the



the glorious Cause of Freedom and the Protestant Religion in 1688. when we were again deliver'd from the same Dangers; that is, from being made dependent on a Foreign Power, and overwhelm'd by Superstition. Some indeed have carried it farther, and remark'd upon the very Day, I mean the Fifth of November, twice auspicious to Protestants, and twice fatal to the Plots of Papists for the Subversion of our Church and State. I could have given Instances in more early Times, I chose to mention this, as it is very authentick and very well known. CROMWELL believ'd himself peculiarly fortunate on the Third of September; and it is very remarkable, that after the Restoration some Enthusiasts were so strongly possess'd with the same Notion, that they fix'd upon that Day for beginning an Insurrection, and burning the City of London. The same Humour prevail'd of old amongst the Romans; and some learned Men have given themselves the Trouble to draw up, with their Labour, Tables of Lucky and Unlucky Days, according to the Sentiments of that People. In the East it is a receiv'd and almost uncontroverted Opinion, and Men get their Bread by pretending to a Sagacity in distinguishing Lucky Seasons, and pointing out to the credulous, when they may be sure that Fortune will favour their Endeavours.

I have been led into these Speculations, by observing this taken by some amongst us to insinuate, that my Essay bears some Resemblance, nay a strong Resemblance to the last. Either I am much mistaken, or I have once in my Life read a Letter in the *Champion* to this Purpose. A Letter wherein it was laid down, as a Spirit of subverting Governments was general throughout the World about that Time; and that a Remark of the same Spirit was very discernable in this. As notions of such a Nature are very infectious, and very apt of producing mighty Inconveniences, especially as it is evident that some artful Men have it in View to work upon the Passions of the Artless, and by cultivating those Principles of Enthusiasm which are but too common amongst Mankind, to produce such Harvests of Confusion as Politicians of their Stamp desire to reap. I am therefore, that a better Service cannot be done to the Multitude than to set this Matter in a right Light; which can be only done by shewing, that the first Place this Doctrine stands on no solid Foundation; and in the next, that such an Application of the same is equally wicked and absurd. To the Popular Rumours, and to suffer the People to be misled by such Delusions, is neither prudent nor honest. Not prudent, because Mobs are easily inflam'd, and to be quieted; not honest, because we look with Concern on Steps which may be fatal to our Country, and refuse them that Assistance which either a Capacity, or a better Education, has put in our

Power. This Sentiment rose at first, in all Probability, from the seeming Brain of some resolute Politician, who to overcome the Difficulties which thwarted his Designs, introduced such a Notion into the Minds of his Dependents, partly by his Authority, and partly by hitting their Prejudices, excited such a Spirit as verified the Conjecture in the Event, and so was understood to prophesy in reality it procured. How far such Contrivances are useful for good Purposes I dare not determine; tho' I readily own they have been sometimes necessary, and often in ordinary Judgments. Yet this proves as to the Truth or the Fact, the Reality of such a Notion, and the Certainty of such Revolutions. In order to this we must suppose, either that they were brought about by a Circulation in Human Tempers, or the Impression of the Heavenly Bodies; neither of which can be at all probable in the Judgment of a Rational Man. That Human Nature is nearly the same in all Ages and Nations, and owes the Difference of its Impressions to a Difference only of Culture, and of the various propos'd to its Industry, is truly laid down by Middleton, in his excellent Dedication to the Lord Seal of his Life of Cicero. But tho' this Truth may be given some Colour to the Notion before-mentioned, yet thoroughly consider'd it clearly refutes it. Since the Culture and Rewards are confessedly differ-

ent in all Ages, how should the same Tempers ever return. That one Man may be like another, is easy to conceive, but that one Generation, at a certain Distance of Time, should be like another, must be inconceivable to any Man who will give himself Time to think, and has a Capacity for forming a right Judgment on such a Question; which, I presume, is sufficient upon this Head.

As to Astral Influences, tho' I am aware some very great Men have in all Ages given into this Superstition; yet there is something so irreconcilable to Reason, in believing that Rational Beings are affected by Irrational Globes, that I cannot comprehend how any Man who pretends to a Tincture of Philosophy can digest so contradictory an Assertion. But supposing this Tale of the Influence of the Stars to be true, yet in fact it is out of the Question here; for to create such a Conformity in Ages, there must be a Conformity in the Celestial Appearances, and such a Conformity never did or can happen. I therefore conclude, that however popular this Doctrine may be, it is however like many other popular Doctrines, founded in nothing but Repetition of Mistakes, by those who were content to trust rather to Authority, than to give themselves the Trouble of an Enquiry. Many of my Readers may possibly think I have spent too much time, or taken too great Pains, about a thing any wise Man would readily have granted me. It is, however, always right to go to the Bottom in these Cases, that upon Recollection every Reader may be able to satisfy himself that he is convinc'd by Argument, and not periwaded by Plausibilities.

That there is really any Similitude between the State of things at present and the Condition things were in a Century ago, must arise either from an Attachment to like Plans by both Governments, or from the Appearance of a like Spirit amongst the People. As to the first, we know that there were in 1641 three Capital Errors in the Administration, I. A Dislike to Parliaments, which were never called but from Necessity, and been treated too often with little Decency. II. Extraordinary Stretches of the Prerogative, in respect to Property in the Business of Ship-money; and in regard to Liberty, by the Jurisdiction of the Court of Star-Chamber affecting as well the Mode as the Power of an Inquisition. III. A bigoted Zeal for ecclesiastical Authority, manifested not only by maintaining even in Punctilios the Claims of the Clergy, but even innovating in respect to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church purely to gratify the Humours of some warm Churchmen, and punishing with an unchristian and irrational Resentment Men who foresaw and sought to give the Nation Warning of the Consequences that would necessarily attend these Alterations. Hence proceeded the Distrusts and Disquiets of the best Men in the Nation, and these were the Causes that in the Beginning of those Disputes Men who intended no more than Reformation, went along with and promoted the Designs of such as had the subverting of our Constitution in view. Melancholy Times! frightful even at this Distance, and on which every Man must look back with Horror who means well to his King or to his Country.

Yet dreadful as they are, a Comparison with the present affords an agreeable Prospect. Instead of seeing Parliaments rarely, and never but by Compulsion, we behold them annual, and alike agreeable to King and People. The Prerogative is so far from being terrible as it was then, that it is now more useful to the Subject than formidable in the Prince, appearing only to blunt the Edge of the Law, and never distinguish'd but in Acts of Mercy. Not the Star-Chamber only is abolish'd, but the Power of other Courts exercis'd with such Moderation, that true Politicians doubt the Consequences of our Lenity, and are as much afraid of living where All things as where Few things are lawful. Religious Persecution is extinct, and tho' it may be true that even this may occasion Dislike to some, the apparent Quiet that attends it must be acceptable to all. Thus on running a fair Parallel it must be plain to every considerate Person, that the present Forty-one is in this Light the very Reverse of the last; in shewing this, Art and Address are unnecessary, Facts speak themselves, and Men as soon as they are stat'd readily determine whether they are rightly inform'd or impos'd upon. There is not an English Reader who runs over this Paper with the slightest Attention but must be sensible of the Truth of what I say, and must consequently be convinc'd of the Falseness of that Suggestion I endeavour to expose. If in spite of all this he will be govern'd by his own, or which is worse, by other Peoples Spleen, it is his own Fault, and when he comes to be in his Senses he will certainly deplore as well as repent it.

As to the Second Point, the prevailing of a like Spirit among the People.— I must ingenuously confess I am not altogether clear in that, nay I am under very great Doubts whether if briskly push'd I should be able to defend this Post against the Enemy. But let us suppose the worst, let us suppose it given up to them, let us for once allow that they speak Truth, and that a Mixture of Court Hypocrisy, Spirit of Anarchy, Aversion to Rule, Malice to Governors, private Resentment, overflowing Ambition, and Contempt of Principles, appear as strongly in the Crowd now as then, what will follow? That the Multitude ought to prevail, or even that they ought to be excus'd and escape all Punishment or Censure? We will coolly examine both Demands. If the Voice of the Multitude is to be always an Oracle, then our Constitution is unhing'd, the Legislature is no longer the last Resort, we may bring a Writ of Error against Proceedings in Parliament returnable before our Sovereign Lords the PEOPLE assembled in G--lab--ll, in *R--ny M--d*, or on *Salisbury Plain*. This would be for any thing I know conformable to modern Notions of Liberty, and the Customs of the wild *Africans*, but amongst us, (till I see the Opinion of Council) I shall scarce think it legal. So much as to the Success of this Affair. Let us now enter a little into the Merits of the Cause, and see how far the Maintainers of such a Scheme would be capable of defending it before Men of Probity and Honour, unattached to any Party, and who judge of political Controversies by the infallible Standard of the *British Constitution*.

That a free People will be always jealous of their Liberties, Reason teaches and Experience manifests; and that a free People have a Right to avow their Jealousies whenever they are well founded, all the Friends of Liberty admit, nay and contend. This might have been, and indeed was pleaded in defence of the first Stir in 1641, but I have fully and fairly proved this never can be pleaded in the present Case, because the Grounds are widely different. The Basis of national Liberty is the Constitution whereby it is enjoy'd, and if any Set of Men attempt upon this, they are apparently Enemies to Liberty whatever are their Pretences. If a King projects the Subversion of the Constitution, he is regarded as a Tyrant. Why? Because he would establish Will for Law. But what if the People destroy the Constitution, will not this introduce Licentiousness and then Tyranny? The People cannot both govern and obey in their collective Capacity. No, the Execution of the Government must devolve on a Few, and if they, as the Tribunes of the People, are paramount to all Law, they will rule by Will, and so those they call their Masters will be their Slaves in reality. I conceive therefore, and I hope not without Reason, that such an endeavour to inculcate such Principles as must necessarily draw after them such Consequences, cannot here in *Britain* be regarded as Patriots. We have stable and immutable Rules by which we may judge of the Rights of the Crown and the Liberty left to the People. But these Rules evidently exclude the Case wherein the Constitution is involved.

On the whole, I submit it to the Publick, Whether from the Structure of the present Government, which is entirely legal, and the Administration thereof, which is mild in the highest Degree, any just Comparison can be drawn between the present Times and those of the last Century; and whether on the Determination of this Question in the Negative any Sort of Encouragement is due to such Writers as pretend to cherish and applaud a like Spirit in the People? I choose to express myself tenderly, and not to aggravate the Matter, otherwise I might have demanded whether as Incendiaries and Disturbers of the publick Peace they ought not to be punished by the common Vote of the Nation?

R. FREEMAN.

\* Craftsman, Common Sense, Champion and London Evening Post.

Milan, November 21.

WE hear from all Parts, that the Forces which the King of Spain is sending to Italy are for the Conquest of this Duchy, the Towns of which are well furnish'd with Artillery, Provisions and Ammunition, but the Garisons are small, and we have but 1200 Men at most in our Castle, at the same time the City is quite defenceless, so that we are in a fair Way to change our Sovereign for the fourth time since 1735. The only thing that we can imagine would stop the Execution of the Design of the Spaniards would be a vigorous Resistance of the King of Sardinia, who has a good Army of 50,000 Men, but we don't yet hear that the





making any Motion. Nevertheless the Letters from Turin still represent that Prince to be well inclin'd to the Queen of Hungary, and for a Proof of it they mention his constant Refusal to grant the Spanish Forces Passage thro' his Dominions; but they signify at the same time, that the King of Spain is making fresh Efforts to engage his Sardinian Majesty in his Interests; that for this End the Duke de Montemar is expected at Turin, and that there's a Report he is to propose a Marriage between the King's eldest Son the Duke of Savoy and an Infanta of Spain: Besides 'tis said he has a Commission to make another Proposal for the Conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance between the two Courts, whereby the King of Spain is to yield certain Districts of the Milanese to his Sardinian Majesty. According to the Scheme projected by the Court of Madrid, if it succeeds, the Duchy of Milan with its Dependancies is design'd for the Infant Don Philip, with the Title of King of Lombardy: And his Catholic Majesty has also form'd a Design to restore several Princes of Italy to their Dominions of which they have formerly been dispossest; of this Number is the Duke de la Mirandola, who has been for above twenty Years at the Court of Spain, and who we hear is actually arriv'd at Rome, where the Spanish Cardinal Acquaviva has Orders to pay him all the Honours due to his Birth.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Deal, Dec. 2.* Wind S. E. Sail'd this Morning his Majesty's Sloop Hawk, the Scipio Fireship, and all the Outward-bound. Remain his Majesty's Ships Dover, Bridgewater, and the Drake Sloop.

*Gravesend, Dec. 2.* Sail'd by the Robinhood, Littlejohn, from Jamaica; the Constantine, Wright from Philadelphia; the John, Cole, and the Providence, Story, from Sweden; the Providence, Major, from Dantzick; and the Hannah and Zeporah, Cranwell, from Rotterdam.

#### Arrived

At Philadelphia, the Mary, Cranch, and the Mary, Oliffe, both from Holland.

#### LONDON, December 4.

The America, Manning, bound from New England to Rotterdam, is taken and carried into St. Sebastian.

Yesterday Morning was married William Gore Esq; of Tring, Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford, to Miss Humphries, Daughter of Sir Orlando Humphries, a Lady of great Merit and a Fortune of 20,000l.

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers with the usual State, to open the Session of Parliament with a most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 18938, 500l. No. 45454, 28659, 19210, 39966, 34131, 37059, 53009, 11482, 100l. each.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, has appointed Everard Buckworth, Esq; to be one of the Gentlemen-Ushers to his Majesty, in the room of Henry Garde, Esq; deceased.

Capt. Tazzell and Mr. Wherry are appointed Joint-Surveyors of his Majesty's Stone-Quarries at Portland in Dorsetshire, in the room of — Tucker, Esq; deceased, a Place of considerable Profit.

#### Patriot Proceedings.

Not only Common Sense, it seems, but Capt. Vinegar, thinks it a Privilege annex'd to the Function of Scribe to the Malecontents, to harangue the New Senate before they have heard his M——; but whether they expect Address too is as yet a Secret.

Sir J. N. is desam'd, in order to libel the Administration, K——, and V——, to make Way for an impartial Examination of what's here call'd lemp'd beforehand, according to the laudable Method of the Patriots.

A probable, as well as decent, Intimation, in the London Evening-Post, that the G——t is in a Combination with the Spaniards, to plunder the Merchants by Land and by Sea.

Who'er believes these Tales, is just and wise;  
But Hirelings all, who dare pronounce them Lies.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	07 09	07 38

Bank Stock, 138 to 138 1-4th. India, 161. South Sea, 105 1-4th. Old Annuity, 112 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto, 112 3-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 88 1-half to 3-4ths. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 11 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Prem. Salt Talties, 1 3-4ths Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. 10 s. to 15 s. to 13 s.

Excise-Office, London, Dec. 1, 1741.  
By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise, &c.

ON Thursday the 10th Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale (in their Court-Room in the Old Jewry) several Parcels of condemn'd Boker and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars thereof will be delivered at the said Office on Monday Morning: And the Goods may be viewed there, and at the Warehouse near the Custom-House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from Nine in the Morning to Twelve at Noon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon; also on the Day of Sale, in the Forenoon.

London, December 3, 1741

**THE Merchants and Traders of this** City are desired to meet at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, on Friday next the 4th Inst. at Six of the Clock in the Evening precisely, to consider of a proper Application for the more effectual Security of the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms against the Spanish Privateers.

This Day is Published,

(Price Six-pence)

**THE King of Prussia's Confession of** Faith, (in English and French) with an Account of Confessions of Faith in general. And also some Remarks on the Pretensions of the Electoral House of Brandenburg to several Dominions in Silesia, and a Character of the King of Prussia.

By JOHN GRANDPRE.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

This Day are Published,

**I. A Vindication of a Book, intituled,** A Brief Account of many of the Prosecutions of the People called Quakers, &c. (Presented to the Members of both Houses of Parliament) In Answer to a late Examination thereof, so far as the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle are concerned in it. Price 6d.

**II. A Vindication of the said Brief Account, &c.** In Answer to a late Examination thereof, in Behalf of the Churchmen of the Diocese of Hereford. Price 6d.

Printed and Sold by T. Sowle Raylton, and Luke Hind, at the Bible in George-Yard, Lombard-street.

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**VI. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England,** touching their Claims of Spiritual Powers, as derived from Christ. The 2d Edition. Pr. 6d.

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Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, Oct. 16.

THE Report that the Persians had commenc'd Hostilities on the Frontiers of Armenia, is without Foundation. On the contrary 'tis certain, that Kouli Kan has expressly recommended it to his General, to hinder his Soldiers from passing the Limits of both Dominions, and to avoid

Things which may create fresh Quarrels between the Nations. The Grand Signior having likewise given some Order to his General, 'tis supposed they are in Hopes of attaining to an Accommodation; and that some of the principal Difficulties, which retarded it, are removed; and there's the greater Probability that the Pacifick Negotiations will prevail, which Kouli Kan has his Hands full of too many Domestic Troubles to think of entering into a Foreign

Petersburgh, Nov. 21. N. S. M. Bestuchef is not only released from his Exile, but the Great Duchess has assur'd him of her Favour, and sent him a thousand Rubles for his Travelling Expences; and 'tis not doubted but he will again be employ'd in the Affairs of the Cabinet, for which he has great Talents. His Brother who was Minister of this Court at Sweden is appointed to go in the Quality to Dresden, where there will be then three Russian Ministers, the Count de Solms, and the Baron de Manteuffel being already there.

Hague, Dec. 12. N. S. They write from Francfort, that two of the principal Articles of the Imperial Capitulation have been already settled in the Dyet, viz. The Exercise of both Religions in the Empire; and that any Complaints arise from those of either, the Emperor alone shall examine and determine them, and do Justice to each, according to the Tenor of the Treaty of Westphalia.

According to the Saxons Account of the Prisoners of War taken at Prague, they amount to 3000; and they had 13 Colours, which the Count de Cosel carry'd to Berlin, and was thereupon advanc'd from a Colonel to Major-General. They add, that besides Major-General Schach, they only lost a Captain of the Engineers, an Ensign, and about 20 Soldiers, and had only 40 or 50 wounded.

The 25th ult. the Gr. Duke of Tuscany's Army, after an extreme cold March, arriv'd at the Camp at Michlezin. They had Advice by the Way that a Detachment of 8 or 10000 Hussars had on the 19th taken on a Body of Bavarians who was marching under the Count de Thoring to Bonna, and taken most of his Baggage with a great many Prisoners; and that the Count thinking the whole Army at his Heels fled with Precipitation, but finding his Baggage he charg'd the Hussars very briskly, and retook all his Baggage except some Bread-waggons and about 100 Prisoners. The Great Duke's Army was to march next Day to Prague, unless he chang'd his Design which he heard it was taken.

The Kings of Poland and Prussia have concluded an Alliance for the mutual Guaranty of the Dominions which either now enjoys or may hereafter possess in the Empire by virtue of their Rights.

The Ministers of the ancient Families of the Empire met at Offenbach have deliver'd a Memorial into the Hands of the Director of Mentz, containing 110 Articles, whereby they demand a due Regard to the Imperial Capitulation. These are some of the chief of 'em, viz. That the Head of the Empire shall not without the Consent of the General Dyet deprive any Elector, Prince, or other Member of the Empire of his Dominions; That no Candidate shall hereafter be admitted into the College of the Princes unless he prove himself able to pay 10,000 Florins per annum as his Quota to the Expenses of the Empire; That the Conventions for the Division of the Princes of the Empire shall be of the same Force as if they were confirm'd by the Emperor; That he shall make no Alteration in the Fiefs of the Empire situate in Italy without Content of the Electors, Princes, and other States; That if the Princes of the Empire mismanage themselves, the Emperor shall permit the Children born of such Marriages to succeed to the Dominions of their Parents; and, That if the Directors of the Empire happen to neglect or refuse to propose such Complaints to the Dyet as are laid before them, or of which they shall have Cognizance, the Electors of the Empire shall be authorized to propose or exhibit them, and to refer them to the Consideration of their Colleges.

Letters from Petersburg say, that the Swedish Major General Wrangel who is Prisoner there, in pursuance of Orders from the Count de Lewehaupt, offer'd to return to Mr. Finch the British Envoy the Thousand Pistoles which that Minister had so generously advanc'd to the Swedish Prisoners there, but the Swede could not prevail with the Briton to accept them.

Those from Paris mention the Respect paid by the King and his Ministers to the Polish Count Poniatowski, and the special Confidence plac'd in him by the old Cardinal. They also mention the Death of the Widow of Peter Dauphin at a Parish near Troyes in Champagne of 100 Years of Age, whose Father liv'd to be 106 and her Mother 105.

They write from Italy, that Cardinal Acquaviva has been at Viterbo to confer with Lieutenant General Gage who commands the Spanish Troops landed at Orbitello, but whether they are to enter Tuscany or Lombardy is yet unknown, tho' 'tis affirm'd that the Pope has consented to their Passage thro' his Dominions.

Letters of the 3d Instant from Berlin say, that the Baron de Swichelt the Hanoverian Minister is recall'd, and that there's a Talk of augmenting the Prussian Troops with 10,000 Men.

The Turkish Ambassador at Petersburg and the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople are set out for their respective Courts, and to be exchange'd on the Frontiers.

The Elector of Cologne was expected at Francfort on the 8th instant, to reside there incog; yet he will have 900 Persons in his Retinue.

We hear that the Ministers at Francfort are not agreed in their Deliberations on the Choice of an Emperor, which those in the Bavarian Interest press very much, while the others are for delaying it to gain Time; and that when the Capitulation was brought upon the Carpet, the Hanoverian Ministers very much expatiated upon the Honour that would redound to all the Electors if they could proceed freely to the Election, whereas it would seem forc'd while there were Foreign Troops in the Empire; That the Elector of Bavaria's Ministers made a very smart Reply, and that the Assembly adjourn'd without coming to any Conclusion.

We hear that the Arnestein, one of our East India Company's Ships which was missing from Batavia, is arriv'd on our Coasts.

#### HOME PORTS.

Whitehaven, Nov. 29. This Day arriv'd the Freedom, Nicholson, from Virginia. The Mermaid, Littledale, from Barbados, left in Lat. 38:47. Long. 43:30, the Tomlinson, Tomlinson, and the John and Isabella, Warden, both from Barbados for London.

Plymouth, Dec. 1. Came in his Majesty's Ships Carcase Bomb and Deptford's Prize from a Cruise. Sailed his Majesty's Ship the Argyle on a Cruise.

Poole, Dec. 2. Wind S. E. Came in the Unity, Wills, the John and Mary, Rose, and the Thomas and Ann, Pushman, all from London.

Cowes, Dec. 2. Wind S. E. Came in from Spithead his Majesty's Ship Lyme, the Providence, Campbell, and the Lynn, —, all bound on a Cruise. Sailed the Halcyon and Suttle, Howard, from London for Cork. Came in the London Packet, M'Hugh, for Carolina; the Samuel and Catherine, Snow, and the Elizabeth, Quarre, both for Georgia; and the Kitty and Nora, Robinson, for Virginia; all from London. Sailed the Betty Pleasant, Morris, for Waterford; the Lusitania, Simons, for Boston; the Elizabeth, Douglas, for Carolina; the Radford, Simmons, for Antigua; and the Industry, Martin, for Maryland.

Dover, Dec. 2. Wind S. S. E. Sailed the Providence, Marshall, for Dublin; the Endeavour, Andrews, for Dartmouth; the Young William, Seeger, for Nantz; and the Robert and Samuel, Jeans, for Guernsey.

Deal, Dec. 3. Wind S. E. Remain his Majesty's Ships Dover, Bridgewater and Drake Sloop.

Graveland, Dec. 3. Pass'd by the Gouch, Dickson, from Jamaica; the Barbados Merchant, Leicester, from Barbados; the Charles, Cobby, and the Baltimore, Biggs, from Maryland; the Mary and Elizabeth, Hammond, and the Two Brothers, Wigmore, from Dunkirk; the Dolphin, Underhill, and the Flanders Merchant, Calcutia, from Ostend; the Ann, Pummell, from Norway.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

At Liverpool, the Milford Factor, Stoakes, from Maryland.

At Hull, the Sykes, Maudison, and the Catherine, Nicholson, from Stockholm, and the York, Hamilton, from New England.

In the Vlie, the —, Hendricks, from London, and the —, Jacob Hobbes, from Bordeaux.

At Nantz, the —, Stanton, from Mountsbay.

At New England, the Elizabeth, Hammett, from Newcastle.

At Maryland, the London, Finch, and the George, Grey, from London.

At Virginia, the Freelove, Green, from ditto.

L O N D O N, December 5.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Dec. 9. N. S.

By a Letter from Presburgh, dated Nov. 24. we are informed, that the Day before a great Conference was held, wherein definitive Resolutions were taken as to the Military Operations in Upper Austria; since which Count Kevenhuller, who was present thereat, is return'd to Vienna, from whence he will set out again in a few Days, in order to take upon him the Command of the Army. We begin now to penetrate the Intentions of our Court, and the Reasons upon which Count Neuperg acted in coasting along the Edge of Bohemia before he march'd directly towards Prague; the Taking of which will not appear a Matter of so great Consequence as the World imagines. Our last Advices from the Duke Regent were dated at Tabor, whence it is plain that our Army is now between the Bavarians and their own Country. It is expected that Count Kevenhuller, after retaking Ens and Lintz, will immediately enter the Electorate of Bavaria, with the Austrian, Italian, and Hungarian Troops under his Command, which will oblige the Allies either to abandon Bohemia, or to leave Bavaria to the Mercy of that General. It is said that Marshal Belle-Isle foresees this, and was therefore desirous of seeing a greater Body of French Auxiliaries in Bavaria, before the Conquest of Bohemia was attempted; but it seems his Representations had not the Weight he supposed they would have at his own Court, and some say his Negotiations have not been more successful with that of Saxony.

My Correspondent at Vienna assures me, by a Letter dated Nov. 25. that every Body seems to be in high Spirits there. That the Day before M. Gudenus, Minister from the Elector of Mentz, was set out for Presburgh, in order to inform her Hungarian Majesty as to the Reasons which induced his Master to approve the Suspension of the Bohemian Vote in this Election. The Magistrates of Vienna had that very Day received an Account of their Sovereign's intended Return to her Palace, Dec. 6. and about Noon an Express arriv'd from the Army in Hungary, with Dispatches for the Court, and with the News of the Austrians having defeated a great Body of French Hussars, and taking the Officer who commanded them Prisoner. Marquis Maggio, an Officer in the Marines, was arrested just as the Post came away; and it was said that several other Persons of some Distinction were apprehended at the same time, for holding a treasonable Correspondence with the Bavarians, further Discoveries being expected.

Advices from Ratisbon, dated the last of last Month, inform us, that the Politicians who always swarm in that City, are exceedingly surprized at the News of the taking Prague, in which they have discover'd three very extraordinary Circumstances. I. That it was taken so speedily. II. That it cost so little Blood. III. That a Garrison of 3000 Men should be made Prisoners of War. They are however still more perplex'd as to its Consequences, in regard to which they enquire, I. Whether the Division of Bohemia will immediately take Place, or whether the Saxon and Bavarian Troops will have joint Possession? II. If the Division is immediately made, whether a certain Prince will not be declar'd and crown'd King of Bohemia? III. Whether the Great Duke's Army, after the Loss of this Place, will still venture a Battle, or retire? IV. Whether if they beat the Bavarians, French, and Saxons, Prague will not be as suddenly re-taken as it was lost? V. Whether if they should fight, and lose the Battle, the Austrians would be able to preserve Moravia, Upper Silesia or even Austria itself? Which Questions, it is supposed, Time only can answer.

All our Letters from Westphalia are full of strange Stories of the French Troops. They say that the Soldiers are equally indigent and insolent, and that the Officers having no Enemy at hand, divert themselves with killing each other: That there is a growing Aversion between the Infantry and Dragoons, and the Cavalry. The former conceiving themselves alone of Use, and that the latter serve purely for Show; in which there seems to be a good deal of Truth: For as the French Horse are never exercis'd on foot, they are fit for being either so active or so tractable as the Cavalry of other Nations. It is generally thought that this sending of French Troops on the Lower Rhine will by no means answer the Cardinal's Designs; the German



Princes, who since the late War have applied themselves studiously to the cultivating Military Skill, expressing a great Contempt of these Auxiliaries, who in spite of all their Boasting seem fit for nothing but over-running a Country where they are sure to meet with no Resistance.

We are extremely embarrassed here by a Crew of abandoned Scribblers, who affront in their Turn every Prince and State in Europe, so that the Government is never free from Complaints about them. Some will have it that they are only the Tools of Foreign Politicians, who send their Emisaries to print here what they durst not publish at home. Others believe that they are merely a Crew of desperate People, who desire to get a Subsidence by fishing in troubled Waters. However it be, we expect that some sudden and effectual Remedy will be applied, since otherwise this Evil may prove detrimental to the State.

The Concord, Hutchinson, arriv'd at Air in Scotland from Virginia, spoke with the Daniel and James, Jos. Guthery, from London for Boston, on the 2d of November in Lat. 43. Long. 30. all well.

On the Island of Læst in Norway was lost the Ship commanded by David Crichtlow.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, they presented the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; for their Speaker, who was approved of by his Majesty. After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

On Thursday Night last his Excellency Monsieur De Bussy, Minister from the Court of France, arrived at his House in Leicester-fields from Paris.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 35837, 2000l. No. 25343, 1000l. No. 29270, 500l. No. 5962, 2285s, 53296, 36488, 614, 46922, 14109, 100l. each.

Last Night a Barge loaded with Corn unfortunately run foul of the Piles at the New Bridge at Westminster, by which unhappy Accident a Man and a Boy were drowned.

On Thursday last Mr. Francis Wallis was appointed by the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to be Warehouse-keeper at the Custom-house, on Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. with a Salary of 60 l. per annum.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Twenty-five Persons were try'd, of whom five were capitally convicted, viz.

John Deane, for Sheep-stealing;  
William Warner and John Newman, for robbing William Blackburn near Sadlers Wells;  
Elihu Barnham, for robbing John Bowers in a House of ill Fame in St. Clements Church-yard; and  
Ann Lee, for robbing Mary Tapster on the Highway, Ten were cast for Transportation and Ten acquitted.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	08 08	08 39

Bank Stock, 138 1-half. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 105 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto, 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 88 3-4ths. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 12 s. to 13 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties, 1 3-4ths Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. 13 s. to 16 s. to 15 s.

Bank, June 1, 1741.  
Whereas JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

Admiralty Office, November 24, 1741.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to the *Albion*, and *Eleanor* Fireship, to be turn'd over to his Majesty's Ship the *Advice* fitting for the Sea at Sheerness, and Tenders being appointed in the River Thames to carry them, with their Chests and Bedding, to the said Ship; it is their Lordships Directions, that the said Petty Officers and Seamen do repair on board the said Tenders by the 8th of next Month, in order to their being carried down to the *Advice* at Sheerness, and not to fail herein, on pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried at a Court Martial as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

**Stolen or Stray'd out of the Grounds of**  
James Peck, of Kingston-wood in the County of Cambridge, on or about the 14th of November, 1741. Two Geldings of the Cart Kind: One a Black Gelding, with Two White Heels behind, a good deal of White in his Face, and about Fourteen Hands high: The other a Duff Brown, with a Blaze (supposed to have a little White within the Off Heel behind) about Fifteen Hands high.

Whoever brings or gives Notice of them to James Peck of Kingston-wood, John Gatward of Royston, or to Joseph Livett of Caxton, in the said County, so that they may be had again, shall have Two Guineas Reward, or One Guinea each, and reasonable Charges.

N.B. The Duff Brown Gelding doth not like to be handled about his Nose.

*This Day is Published,*  
[Price One Shilling].

**A Short Account of a late Journey to**  
TUSCANY ROME, and other Parts of ITALY.  
Printed for R. Hett in the Poultry, J. Stagg in Westminster-Hall, J. Jolliff in St. James's-street, and T. Trye at Gray's-Inn Gate, Holbourn.

*This Day is Publish'd,*  
[Price One Shilling]

**THE Lying Valet: In Two Acts.** As it is perform'd Gratis at the late Theatre in Goodman's Fields.

By DAVID GARRICK.  
Printed for and sold by Paul Vaillant facing Southampton-street in the Strand, and J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane.

**To the Writing-Masters that are Curious.**  
*This Day is published,*

**A New Piece for the Use of their Schools.**  
Being a beautiful Representation of the Humours of a Country Fair, and the following youthful Diversions; viz. Truss-Fail, Tumbling, Hot-Cockles, Playing at Cards, Youth riding Horses at a Fair, &c. allow'd by all that have seen it to far exceed any yet publish'd, which the Masters are desir'd to compare.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by James Cole, Engraver, at the Crown in Great Kirby-Street Hatton-Garden. Where may be had, an old Piece, representing the Taking of Porto Bello, &c. and a hundred other different Sorts, at the common Price.

*This Day is publish'd,*  
(Price 1 s. 6d.)

Humbly Inscribed to her Royal Highness the Princess  
AMELIA.

**THE Genuine Comedy of PAMELA.**  
As it is Acted Gratis at the late Theatre in Goodman's Fields.

Printed for Jacob Robinson, and sold by him at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-street, near the West End of St. Paul's, and at his Shop under the Inner Temple Gate, exactly opposite Chancery-Lane in Fleet-street.

The Publick is caution'd to beware, not only of a spurious mangled Piece, hawk'd about, under the Title of this Play, at the Price of Six-pence, the Sellers of which will be prosecuted; but also of another Pamphlet, under a like Title, pretending to be a Thing design'd to be acted at Drury-Lane, but which is quite different from this Comedy, tho' many have been imposed upon to buy it for the same.

*On Monday Decemb 7, will be published,*

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SAMUEL BUCKLEY, Esq; containing a choice Collection of Books, in all Branches of useful and polite Literature, which will be sold by Auction, at Paul's Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Church-yard, beginning on Monday, December the 7th, 1741. and the following Evenings, exactly at Six o'Clock. The Books may be view'd the Week before the Sale.

CATALOGUES may be had, gratis, of Mr. Whitcomb, Boyle's Head, in Fleetstreet; Mr. Atkinson, in Lincoln's Inn; Mr. Brindley, in New Bond-street; Mr. Doolley, in Pall-mall; Mr. Millar, against St. Clement's Church in the Strand; Mr. Stagg, in Westminster-Hall; Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill; Mr. Innes, in Ludgate-street; and at the Place of Sale.

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N.B. Tho' this Catalogue will be Larger, and more Expensive, than any before Published, yet those Gentlemen that have been Customers shall have it Gratis; and those who will such, shall have the Price of it deducted.

There are some neat Book-Cases to be sold.

Mr. FLETCHER GYLES, Bookseller against  
Grays-Inn, Holborn, being dead;  
Will continue to be sold till Christmas, at a much cheaper Rate than usual.

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